

Secretary Sherman—Yes; many circumstances favor this. The demand for bonds extends to the West and to the banks. I have no doubt we can sell $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and I think within a month we can sell all we want of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds to carry out the resumption law, for I would not accumulate more than \$5,000,000 a month, and that largely in silver and gold bullion. There is no special necessity to force the bond market in order to maintain resumption. We now have from \$71,000,000 to

\$90,000,000 on hand, and every one can measure how much more will be necessary to maintain redemption. If the sale of bonds was ever so free, I would not accumulate more than \$5,000,000 a month of both metals, and all sales beyond that should be applied for refunding the 6 per cent. bonds.

Senator Allison.—Do you think that you can add largely to the stock of coin in this country by your process of adding to your reserves \$5,000,000 per month—that is to say, accumulate from other countries, or simply draw into

THE ACCUMULATIONS
already existing in our own country?
Secretary Sherman—I am glad you mentioned that point, although since the 1st of January last we have accumulated no coin in the treasury. The amount that we had, prior to that, accumulated per month, has since then gone into the banks. The banks have already accumulated more than \$5,000,000 of gold since

at the beginning of January, 1878, was \$21,884,100. On March 16 it reached \$34,551,000. In New York alone the accumulations are \$5,000,000 a month, but in Boston and Philadelphia it is also going on.

Senator Ferry—What, in your judgment, is the accumulation in both the banks and treasury per month, in amount?

Secretary Sherman—I should think between \$5,000,000, and \$6,000,000.

the general effect of the silver bill, I would not like to give a positive opinion. I don't think, in making it altogether, that it is an obstacle in the way of resumption. It has operated in some respects adversely, and in some respects favorably, but on the whole I do not think it should discourage us from resumption or from carrying out our general policy.

Senator Jones—Then, in its effects upon the

Secretary Sherman--Undoubtedly. The fact is that they would come back enable us to maintain re-
sumption much easier?

that we have paid \$14,000,000 of the debt in foreign countries is favorable. There is another point in this connection. It seems to me that it is not necessary to determine this question now. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable us to determine the effect of the silver bill, and you had

BETTER LET THINGS RUN

and see its effect. It may be its effect will be

senators that all will favor resumption, and that the resumption will come without effort. The passage of the bill can have no effect until January next, and it may be that before that time all will agree that it ought or ought not to be repealed. As you have this measure in the Senate, you can control it by a majority vote of the Senate at any time. Why not let it stay here?

Secretary Sherman:—No sir. I would undertake to resume upon the power afforded by the present law by going on and doing what I did last summer.

Senator Voorhees—Then you say that you would be willing to undertake resumption, under the existing laws, by the 1st of next January? Now, with the aid of the silver bullion and the coinage, what amount of coin would you expect to have on hand with which to undertake resumption at that time?

Secretary Sherman—I would accumulate about \$5,000,000 per month of both metals.

from the first of April to the first of January, which would be \$45,000,000, and if the market is favorable I think I would try to make good the loss that I have suffered by not accumulating in January, February and March of the present year. I think I could in this way accumulate \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000.

Senator Voorhees.—That would give you \$150,000,000.

Secretary Sherman.—No. Not so much, not

do I think it is necessary to have so much.

Senator Jones—And does that look to eliminating the legal tender function on the 1st of January next?

Sherman—No, I think not, sir. I am in favor of maintaining the legal tender currency, but that is not in the controversy.

Senator Kernan—You thought that you could practically redeem all that would be present-

Secretary Sherman—I have no doubt of my power to reissue up to \$300,000,000 of legal tenders.

Senator Ferry—Then on the question of resumption your view is, that with \$90,000,000 on hand and the accumulation of \$60,000,000 more or even \$40,000,000, which would be \$130,000,000, you would be willing to commence the redemption of the present volume of currency.

both national and bank?
 Secretary Sherman—Oh, yes, the banks must look out for themselves.
 Senator Morrill—I will now ask you this question: How can the policy of resumption be aided by Congress?
 Secretary Sherman—I am very willing to answer that, although I think it is a legislative question. I think that you can aid resumption

United States notes in payment of bonds, as the senate has already expressed a willingness to do, and if the House would concur with them—I if I could sell 4 per cent. bonds for currency—and then reissue the currency in the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds, it would be an aid to redemption.

Senator Bayard—What would you do with the proceeds of the sale of these bonds?

Secretary Sherman—I would use them in the purchase of outstanding bonds. All I would have to do would be to pay the difference between the currency and gold, but that would only be paying one per cent. premium. I have a right to call the bonds, and I could use the currency in their payment by giving \$101 for the bond in currency, the difference between currency and gold at the present time.

Senator Biyard—You can sell your 4 percent bonds at par in currency, and you can then use the currency to redeem the higher rate bonds.

Senator Jones—How would that aid resumption?

Secretary Sherman—By repealing the discrimination that is now made against the legal tender note in payment of bonds the

A large number of questions were asked by the members of the committee, and the Secretary, in the course of his answer, said one thing he would recommend, namely: He would on the 1st of October next receive United States notes in payment for duties, and yet provide for the interest on bonds in coin. In other words, he would assume on the 1st of October next that our notes were as good as

gold and silver and would receive them as such. If you gentlemen will feel your way clear to allow my receiving the United States notes in payment of bonds, and will make it clear that I won't be compelled to redeem all the United States notes that come in after the 1st of January next, and if you think, under the circumstances, I would be strong enough to receive these notes on the 1st of October.

should be willing to guarantee the resumption
I think for us to go backwards over all this
long, weary agony, and struggle toward re-
sumption, would be a sign of national weak-
ness, and do the nation great harm; do you
harm, and bring injury upon us all.

News and Other Items.
Lake Ontario is open to navigation.

The four per cent bonds are obtained in New York below the Treasury price.

The South Carolina legislature has killed the bill levying a tax on commercial travellers.

Baby, the only hippopotamus ever brought alive to America, died at the New York Aquarium Tuesday.

The gross sum appropriated by the pension bill, as agreed upon by the committee on appropriations, is \$29,286,574. The survivors of the war of 1812 will receive about one and a half millions of this amount. By the provisions of the bill all pension agencies are to be abolished, the payments being made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Hayes told a reporter in Ohio a few days ago, that she finds Washington a delightful place of residence. "The White House," she said, "is such an elegant home; the rooms are so large and splendid that I am perfectly in love with it. Just now, too, the conservatory is filled with a profusion of magnificent flowers."

A popular doctor of Udca, N. Y., while escorting a lady home the other evening, attempted to relieve her cough and sore throat by giving her a troche. He told her to allow it to dissolve gradually in her mouth. No relief

was experienced, and the doctor felt quite chagrined the next day when the lady sent him a pantaloons button, with a note saying he must have given her the wrong kind of a troche, and might need this one.

Bulgarians, and she will have great advantage for the undertaking, since it is an absolute necessity that her troops should remain in Bulgaria a year or two for the preservation of order. She will select the most promising young men and send them to Russia for education free of expence, and will use all of her other

